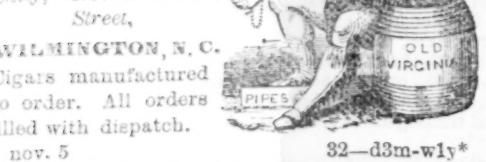


Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington,  
HENRY BURKHEIMER,  
W HOLESALE  
and RETAIL  
Dealer in  
TOBACCO,  
SNUFF and CIGARS,  
Sign of the "Indian  
Chief" No. 6 Market  
Street.WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Cigars manufactured  
to order. All orders  
filled with dispatch.

Nov. 5

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,  
AS A REPEATER,TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE  
A SINGLE BRECH-LOADER.THESE RIFLES are made of  
fully effective weapons, carrying eighteen  
charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are  
now ready for the market, and are for sale by all  
the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the  
country. For full information send for circulars and  
packets to the manufacturer.WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,  
New Haven, Conn.  
32-3m

## MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSPECTOR FOR  
married persons or those about to be married  
and female in everything concerning  
the physiology and relations of our sexual  
system, and the production and prevention of offspring—by the most famous and  
revered Dr. Young, M. D. This is really a valuable and  
interesting work. It is written in plain language  
for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. A young married people  
attempting marriage, will have the  
least impediment to married life, should read this book.  
It discloses secrets that every one should  
be acquainted with; still it is a book that must  
be looked up and down the house. It will  
cost you 50 cents on delivery of 50 cents  
Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce  
street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.NOT AFFILIATED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No  
man can be too careful, before you place your  
self under the care of any one of the notorious  
QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad-  
vertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of  
Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will  
cost you many dollars, a dollar, your  
health, and possibly your life.Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the  
desires described in his publications, at his office,  
No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

July 3 21-1

## NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTOR-  
BUSINESS, I will be glad to work  
for all my old friends. I will continue to sell,  
to commission for all who may favor me  
with their patronage. Persons sending me their  
PRODUCT will receive prompt personal attention.W. M. RONOE.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.

wsm

STATE NEWS.

THE CROPS.—The accounts which con-  
tinue to reach us from the crops are of a  
cheering nature. Some few sections have  
been damaged by the drought of last Sum-  
mer, but as far as we can learn, the crops  
generally will come up to anticipations.

Weldon News.

DEAD.—We are pained at having to an-  
nounce that Daniel Shaver, who was shot  
by Hardie on Friday night last, died at 4  
o'clock on Monday morning.

Salisbury Old North State.

COLORED PEOPLE.—Another evidence of  
the intentions of the Radicals, relative to  
the negro, has transpired. Jas. M. Turner,  
the Radical member of the Convention  
from Harnett, following the example of  
Holden and Howze, has declared him-  
self in favor of colonizing the negro in  
Africa. He declared at Lillington, some  
days ago, in the presence of a number of  
persons, that "the negro was gone up, and  
that the last one of them would go to Afri-  
ca!" The expression in quotations was  
his language *verbatim*, we learn.SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rev. Ar-  
chibald Currie, Moderator of the Synod of  
North Carolina, has authorized me to give  
notice that he has postponed the meeting  
of the Synod for two weeks.The reason for the change is the dis-  
turbed state of the country in view of the  
Presidential election.And the change has been made at the  
earliest solicitation of 34 Ministers, and  
upwards of 50 Ruling Elders of the Synod.The Presbytery of Concord, at its late  
meeting, unanimously gave its consent to  
this change.The Presbytery of Orange, at its late  
meeting, unanimously requested the Mod-  
erator of the Synod to make the change.The 55th Session of the Synod of North  
Carolina, will therefore commence in the  
City of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday  
the 18th day of November, 1868, at 7  
o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS.—Major A. C.  
Avery, of Burke, is the Democratic candi-  
date for Senator in the 41st Senatorial Dis-  
trict, vice E. W. Jones, Esq., of Caldwell,  
declared ineligible under the Howard  
Amendment.W. H. Mahone, Esq., is the Democratic can-  
didate for the "House of Representa-  
tives" in the county of Caldwell, vice Col.  
J. C. Harper, banned.Both of these are most admirable selec-  
tions.—Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.The Seymour and Blair Club of Wilson  
are receiving new colored members at  
almost every meeting.

Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.

A FIT RADICAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Among  
the list of Radical Inspectors of Election  
recently appointed by the Commissioners  
of this county, for the Rocky Mount Dis-  
trict, is one John Jones, colored.The appointment of this negro is one of  
the bitterest insults yet offered to the col-  
ored voters of the country by their white  
Radical leaders—and is one that every re-  
spectable man should promptly resent.This Jones is a convicted thief, and was  
publicly whipped at the whipping post of  
Wilson county for stealing, but still he is  
deemed a fit person by these Radical  
Commissioners for transacting the impor-  
tant duties of Registration, &c.

Turbo Southerner.

Nevada silver mines have nearly reached  
the place where earthquakes are made. At  
the bottom of some the temperature is 100  
degrees.Twenty-five fires in New York last month  
involved a loss of \$526,000—nearly double  
that of the previous month.

As far as we could ascertain they appear to be

## Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

VOL. 24.

NO. 38.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual  
Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wil-  
mingon, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail-  
road Company.The Stockholders assembled in regular  
annual session at 10 o'clock A. M.On motion, Col. Walter F. Leak, of  
Richmond, was called to the Chair, and  
Messrs. M. Cronly and I. T. Alderman ap-  
pointed Secretaries.Messrs. B. S. Guion, H. N. Huston and  
M. Cronly were appointed a committee to  
verify proxies and ascertain the amount of  
stock represented.The committee, after investigation, re-  
ported the following:In Person ..... 5,011  
By Proxy ..... 7,292  
Total ..... 12,303In regard to the proxy held for the coun-  
ty of Richmond by Jno. A. Long, Esq., the  
committee reported that they were in  
doubt as to its validity, and asked that  
action by the meeting be taken thereon.On inquiry they reported that Jno. A.  
Long was not a stockholder.Col. H. W. Guion called attention to the  
fact that it was especially provided in the  
original charter that no person should be  
recognized as a proxy unless he were a  
stockholder.Gen. Alfred Dockery vouched for the  
honesty of the Commissioners of Richmond  
in giving this proxy, and stated his belief  
that their informal action proceeded only  
from ignorance of their duty in this par-  
ticular, and asked that if it was thought no  
harm would result from this course, the  
meeting would recognize the proxy.On motion of Col. Guion, the meeting  
refused to recognize Jno. A. Long as the  
proxy of the county of Richmond.A majority of the capital stock being duly  
represented, the meeting was declared  
organized and fully ready for business.Col. R. H. Cowan, the President of the  
Company, then read and submitted on be-  
half of the Directors the regular annual  
report, accompanied by the report of the  
Superintendent and Treasurers.On motion, the reading of the Superin-  
tendent's report was dispensed with.On motion of Col. Cowan, the reports  
were referred to a committee of three, con-  
sisting of Messrs. Donald MacRae, Alfred  
Dockery, C. M. McAuley.On motion of J. P. Leak, Esq., the  
meeting proceeded to an election of a  
Board of Directors.Messrs. M. Cronly, B. S. Guion and H.  
N. Huston were appointed a committee to  
superintend the election.After the vote was cast, and while the  
committee were engaged in the count, a  
motion to adjourn to 3 P. M. prevailed.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee to superintend the elec-  
tion reported that 12,531 votes were cast,  
as follows:

	Shares.
B H Cowan	12,531
B S French	8,410
S J Person	8,450
J Taylor	8,450
J M MacRae	8,450
H W Guion	8,450
A R Homsey	8,450
W L Steele	8,450
S W Clegg	8,450
A M Calhoun	8,450
J M Hutchinson	8,450
C C Henderson	8,450
G G Logan	8,450
W M Logan	8,450
A Alfred Dockery	8,450
O S Hayes	8,450
Dau'l L Russell	8,450
Geo Z French	8,450
E G French	8,450
D Dixon	8,450
D Dixon	8,450
Dixson Ingram	8,450
Sus N Martin	8,450
G Dixon	8,450
D Worth	8,450
G Dattern	8,450
Necessary to a choice	6,066

[The stock of the city of Wilmington in  
this Company is 4,000 shares, the proxy  
being held by G. Z. French. From a  
glance at the above statement it can easily  
be discovered how these votes were cast.—  
REPORTER.]This ballot resulted in the election of the  
entire old Board of Directors—the first  
thirteen named in the above statement of  
the vote cast.

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. M. Cronly offered the following resolu-  
tion:Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this  
Company, if in their judgment it is deemed ex-  
pedient, be directed to increase the salaries of all  
the officers, their assistants and all employes  
upon the roll of the mechanical department 20  
per cent., said increase to date from the  
commencement of this fiscal year.On motion of G. Z. French, Esq., the  
whole matter was referred to the Board of  
Directors.Col. W. F. Leak here resigned the Chair  
to introduce the following resolutions, in  
behalf of which he spoke at some length:Resolved, That each original Stockholder shall  
be permitted to ride or freight out one or more  
of the shares he has of the Wilmington, Charlotte and  
Rutherford Railroad in each year, at its par value,  
and that the privilege shall henceforth be his  
alone and in no instance to be the subject of  
transfer.Resolved, That the President shall give to each  
Stockholder applying for the same a certificate to  
the effect.Resolved, That each Stockholder claiming the  
privilege shall execute to the President a deed,  
conveying the amount of Stock he proposes to  
ride or freight out to the President and his  
successors in office.Col. Cowan argued against the passage of  
these resolutions in their application to  
freighting as tending to diminish the  
receipts of the Road and retard its progress  
and prosperity.Col. Leak still maintained the passage of  
its resolutions.Considerable discussion ensued, and finally  
a motion to lay the whole matter upon  
the table prevailed.The Committee to examine into the re-  
ports of the President and other officers,  
through their chairman, D. MacRae, Esq.,  
submitted the following:GENTLEMEN:—Owing to the brief space of time  
available for the examination of the  
reports of the officers of your Company, they  
have been unable to give them but a casual exam-  
ination.

As far as we could ascertain they appear to be

correct and satisfactory, and we recommend their  
adoption.

Very respectfully submitted,

ALFRED DOCKERY,  
C. M. MACRAE, Committee.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Col. Cowan, Messrs. Jas.

P. Leak, C. Malloy and M. Cronly were  
appointed the Auditing Committee for the  
Eastern, and Messrs. D. Schenck, W. F.Davidson and W. J. F. Miller for the Western  
Division of the Road for the ensuing

year.

On motion of Col. H. W. Guion, it was  
resolved, That the next annual meeting of the  
Stockholders be held in the city of Charlotte on  
Wednesday after the third Monday in October next.On motion, Judge R. S. French was ap-  
pointed to prepare the proceedings of this  
meeting for publication.

On motion of Col. Steele, the thanks of

the meeting were returned to the Chairman,  
Secretaries and Committees of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

From the Charleston News.

## THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

VIEWS OF AN OLD-TIME STATESMAN.

ABLE LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR BEDFORD  
BROWN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

—

The following letter from Hon. Bedford

Brown, of North Carolina, written on the  
occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Adams to  
our State and now for the first time given  
to the public, will be read with interest:

ROSE HILL, N. C., October 10, 1868.

MRS. WADE HAMPTON, JOS. D. POPE AND  
OTHERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.GENTLEMEN.—In my brief answer to your  
polite note, inviting me to be present at a  
barbecue, to be given in Columbia on the  
9th inst., I did not give expression to my  
views so fully, in regard to the present  
eventual crisis, as I could have done, in  
view of the circumstances of the  
meeting.This great measure, called the second war  
of independence, was of singular benefit to  
New England, for her ships were captured  
everywhere on the ocean, and her sailors  
impressed. The triumphant result threw  
open the commerce and trade of the South  
to her, which she has ever since profited  
by.This great measure, called the second war  
of independence, was of singular benefit to  
New England, for her ships were captured  
everywhere on the ocean, and her sailors  
im

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Attention:

We take the liberty of informing the people of New Hanover, and of the entire Lower Cape Fear region, that the people of Halifax, Edgecombe, Pitt, Wilson and at whose section are registering with great promptness and in large numbers, and they intend to vote. They are unswayed by the boasts or the strength of Radicalism. They are fighting for North Carolina and they have enlisted for the war, some weak or come woe, they intend to do their duty.

Shall we defeat them? Shall our apathy condemn these people to continue for ever under the infamous government which our indifference and cowardice has given to us and them? They have aroused themselves to the full importance of this election, and they ask us to assist them in their good work of regenerating the State, the people of North Carolina will only consider the importance of carrying the State, it can and will be done. If they are Radical at the next election, the lions of the party who now attempt to gadden timid people by their noise, will as gently as a sucking dove. Modest, enterprising carpet-baggers will seek favorable fields of labor, and native creatures will sink down to the very depths of social degradation.

Let us be up and doing, and we will win what we deserve the guard. North Carolina has much to lose and everything to gain by the result, and the issue is in our hands.

## Edgecombe County.

Edgecombe never does anything half-way. Her whole-souled, noble-hearted people never undertake to accomplish an object that they do not enter into the work with earnestness, with intelligence and with liberality. We knew, when we saw there was to be a gathering of the Democratic hosts in Tarboro' on the 24th inst., that Edgecombe would show her metal, and we were not disappointed. Saturday, indeed, a gala day for the Democracy of that county.

At an early hour Saturday morning, every avenue of approach to Tarboro' was filled with people. The extra trains on the Railroad were laden with passengers, and hundreds and thousands came by every conceivable conveyance, and many on foot.

At 10 o'clock the immense procession was formed under command of Col. H. A. Dowd, as Chief Marshal, assisted by several aids. The fine band attached to the rest of Petersburg, furnished most excellent music. Between two and three thousand persons were in ranks. Noble little Wilson was represented by hundreds, and every club in the county of Edgecombe in attendance. Innumerable banners and guidons, bearing patriotic mottoes, were from one end of the procession to the other. Several colored clubs, with full bands, took part in the exercises.

About 12 o'clock the procession halted on the beautiful square, where an immense platform had been erected and ample seats provided for the comfort of the immense assemblage. The meeting was called together by Ex-Gov. H. T. Clark, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting and congratulated the people upon the presence of so many eloquent speakers. He closed by nominating the Hon. GEORGE HOWARD as President of the meeting, which was ratified by acclamation and cheers. Judge Howard delivered a mostaste and eloquent address, and introduced to the people that noble standard-bearer of the Democracy, Col. THOS. S. KENAN, of Duplin. Col. KENAN entertained the vast concourse for nearly an hour, a speech replete with strong argument and good sense, upon the more important questions of the canvass. His address was received with great favor, and made for many friends among his hearers.

Major JOHN HUGHES, of Newbern, Elected for the Second District, was next introduced, and for one hour held the people enthralled by one of the most forcible and entertaining speeches we have ever heard. Colonel HUGHES is doing yeoman's service in the District. With Col. KENAN, he has canvassed the entire district, and regardless of the result, both the gentlemen have placed the good citizens of the counties embraced within the district under never-to-be-forgotten obligations.

Captain J. J. DAVIS, of Franklin, one of Electors at large, was next introduced, and spoke for one hour and a half. It was one of the finest efforts we have heard. Captain DAVIS is an effective and practical speaker, showing up his adversaries' weak points so clearly that "he who runs may stand." He has made a fine impression wherever he goes during the campaign, and his canvas has proved the wisdom of the Convention in the selection.

Dinner was then announced, and we are glad to confess that we have never seen such an abundant preparation—the tables, arranged in hollow squares, and which, if stretched out, would have been more than a quarter of a mile in length, literally coated under the choicest viands. Fully ten thousand persons dined and still there was an abundance to spare. Throughout the dinner, as well as during the meeting, the finest order prevailed, and the entire management reflected great credit upon the different officers in charge.

Immediately after dinner, Hon. JOSIAH TURNER occupied the stand, and for two hours and a half spoke only as Joe TURNER can speak. If there was a scalawag or carpet-bagger in the crowd we pitied him, for he reviewed the course of the more prominent Radicals, and made known the price which they were purchased. He cer-

tainly made a fine impression upon the people of Edgecombe.

The hour being now quite late, it was announced that other speakers would address the procession at night at different points on the route.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the night procession the largest and finest we have ever seen in this State, while the enthusiasm of the crowd was almost uncontrollable. Cannons belched forth the notes of preparation and proclaimed the moment of departure. Elegant transparencies, of every conceivable shape and size, shed their variegated light upon the scene and displayed their patriotic emblems and mottoes to add to the enthusiasm of the people, while the lurid glare from thousands of blazing torches lighted up the countenances of the immense throng. Several of the transparencies were of immense size and of great artistic skill, being drawn in wagons prepared for them.

The procession was addressed by Mr. DAIRDEN, of Greene, at Col. Dowd's residence; by Col. JENKINS, of Warren, and Major GREEN, of Franklin, at the Edgecombe House; by Maj. DUNHAM, of Wilson, at Dr. BAKER'S; by Hon. ASA BIGGS at his own residence, and by Hon. GEORGE HOWARD, and Maj. ENGELHARD, of Wilmington, at the residence of the former.

About twelve o'clock at night many of the visiting delegations left on the train amid the cheers of the people and the booming of cannon. One of the most pleasing features of the occasion was the Hook and Ladder Company, under charge of Captain J. W. COTTEN, with full ranks and handsomely uniformed.

Tarboro's well-merited reputation for high-toned and generous hospitality was more than sustained, and the ladies, God bless them, by their tasty handiwork in adorning the stand, and decorating the tables, and last, but not least, by their lovely presence and approving smiles, gave to the memorable occasion that finish and completeness without which man's best efforts are naught. God bless those noble people, say we, and may He, in his own good time, relieve them from the iniquitous local and State governments under which they suffer.

## The Carolina Farmer.

This new North Carolina Magazine, under the editorial control of Mr. W. H. Bernard, of this city, has made its appearance, and we congratulate the editor and publisher both as to the literary and typographical merits of *The Farmer*.

Judging from the initial number, *The Carolina Farmer* will deserve the liberal patronage of our people. No farmer should be without a monthly periodical upon subjects relating to his branch of business. There is not a number issued from which does not receive ten times the value of the yearly subscription in profitable and practical information. Let *The Carolina Farmer* receive a title of the patronage it deserves, and its success and usefulness will be established at once.

The contents of the November number are varied, embracing editorials and selections of much value. The subscription price is \$2 per annum. Address W. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

## The Public Debt.

We desire to call attention to the able letter of President JOHNSON upon the subject of the public debt, published this morning. It is a concise history of the expenditures of the government, and demonstrates most forcibly the inevitable ruin which stares us in the face, unless the present expenses of the government are curtailed. This letter exhibits this important question in a different aspect from any which we have seen, and his conclusions are irresistible. We trust every tax-payer in the country will give it his earnest attention. Surely men will not, from political or sectional prejudices, sacrifice their own interest and the material welfare of the country.

## Colonel A. A. McKay.

This gallant gentleman, our candidate for Congress, is now about closing his long and arduous canvass of this Congressional District. He has borne our standard with dignity and marked ability. Wherever he has had the chance to meet his opponent, he has routed him, horse, foot and dragoon, and Col. DOCKERY has taken as much pains to keep out of his way as Col. McWayne has been anxious to meet him.

Our candidate, by his ability, his energy and his patriotism has deserved, as he will receive, the hearty and undivided support of the intelligent and virtuous people of the District. There is no one who has borne himself more unexceptionably—none whose attainments better qualify him for the high position for which he is a candidate—none whose political and personal record recommend him more highly to the confidence and support of our people.

Nominated by the largest and most respectable Convention ever assembled in the District, unawed by the overwhelming majority against the party at the last election, he has claims upon us which entitle him to our active support. His own merits and record make the debt more obligatory.

We feel that there is not a Democrat in the District who will not use every honorable effort to secure his election. Let us give him such a support as he deserves and as we can give him. He has worked for our welfare during the entire campaign. Let us work for him on the day of election.

An Act to prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on the Days of Election.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no person or persons, shall give away in any public place, retail or sell exclusively, any intoxicating liquors, and for medical purposes, any intoxicating liquors, at any time within twelve hours next preceding or succeeding any public election or during the holding thereof, at any place within five miles of any town.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of not less than one hundred and no more than one thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. That this act shall take effect from the date of its ratification.

(Ratified 19th day of August, 1868.)

As the day of election is near at hand, and the peace and good order of the occasion depends greatly upon the rigid prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, we publish the above set of the Legislature

for the purpose of directing attention to this subject. We trust that it will be strictly enforced and that every one will refrain from the use of liquor on that day. Peace and order demands it, and every feeling and desire should be made subservient to this end. No doubt the Mayor and Board of Aldermen will look to this matter and issue the proper ordinance.

## Horatio Seymour.

We publish another of Governor SEYMOUR's soul-stirring speeches. Wherever he goes, and wherever he speaks, new enthusiasm is inspired, and the Democratic masses are invigorated to renewed exertions. He seizes the real and live issues of the campaign and his labors will have an important effect upon the result.

At Chicago, where the speech we publish this morning was delivered, he was greeted by seventy-five thousand persons. Other eminent gentlemen from New York, Illinois and Indiana, including among the latter Senator HENDRICKS and Hon. D. W. VORHEES, also spoke. He remained over Sunday in Chicago and departed for Indianapolis. The following telegram is from the members of his party :

CHICAGO, October 24.

Hon. S. J. Tilden, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: People are thoroughly aroused, and determined to throw off the yoke of despotism and the crushing weight of unnecessary and intolerable taxation. If the same fire burns everywhere, success is certain, and with it all the blessings of the Constitution, and a real peace to every part of our land.

Francis KERNAN, Sandford E. CHURCH, William WILLIAMS.

## The Situation.

Duty is named by the poets the Stern daughter of the voice of God."

There was never a man born of woman who has not a duty to perform to himself, to his fellow man, to his country, and to his God, be it ever so humble, be it ever so rugged, be it ever so devoid of the radiance of genius. Its effect will be everywhere felt, more or less. We must do it whether it brings tears of joy or tears of sorrow. If we would not shrink it, and if we could, and did, we would be ardent cowards. That we would permit others to overawe us in the performance of what we consider our bounden duty to our country and its altars of freedom and religion, is a palpable sign that we are not capable of selecting that which is right from that which is wrong. If we be poor men, and have to toil from sunrise to sunset for our very sustenance, and allow ourselves to be blindly led by a party which has not our interests in view but their own aggrandizement, we are criminals to ourselves, and our families, and deserve the poverty and rags with which we are surrounded. Our self-sacrifice would be placed through our own blindness beyond the pale of redemption. If we be rich, and coldly permit the duty of the hour which we owe indirectly to ourselves, and directly to the State, to pass away unheeded, as a trifles thing, its consequences will spring up when least expected, and reprove us for the error which we made, and the curse which we were agents in bringing to our doors and upon the nation. Duty is, therefore, a stern necessity. We cannot shun it, and we should not make the attempt.

There has never been a drama placed before the public in the history of our country, nor indeed in the history of any country, ancient or modern, wherein the duty of the "loyal and heroic heart" is so much needed as in the present. This drama is no dream of an idle brain. It has an eye that never sleeps. It presages no joy to the land; no wealth; no grandeur, no greatness, no glory. Its inward spirit is war, the bitterest and bloodiest war upon our liberties, our Constitution, and its laws. It is

"Discord, a sleepless hog, who never dies." It breeds pestilence. It dazzles its audience, and then scatters about it the deadliest miasm. It tramples on all dignity, on all honor, on all justice. Its presentations are degrading, ruinous to all morality. Its mouths are as many as the Hydra, and from each of them proceeds expressions the most vindictive, void of all reason, wisdom and forbearance. It scoffs at all decency, bullies all intellect, decries all patriotism, bankrupts all honesty, threatens fidelity, insults the fallen, and heaps honor on those few, who like coiled serpents in the past, stung their country, and cried out against the loyal, "away with you."

"Discord, a sleepless hog, who never dies." It breeds pestilence. It dazzles its audience, and then scatters about it the deadliest miasm. It tramples on all dignity, on all honor, on all justice. Its presentations are degrading, ruinous to all morality. Its mouths are as many as the Hydra, and from each of them proceeds expressions the most vindictive, void of all reason, wisdom and forbearance. It scoffs at all decency, bullies all intellect, decries all patriotism, bankrupts all honesty, threatens fidelity, insults the fallen, and heaps honor on those few, who like coiled serpents in the past, stung their country, and cried out against the loyal, "away with you."

John Quincy Adams—He Reviews his Southern Visit—A Graphic Vindication of the Rights of Southerners—A Sound Summarum Bonum.—Let us be Friends.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 22, 1868.

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of Weymouth and the adjoining towns held a most enthusiastic and successful meeting in the Town Hall this evening, at which addresses were made by John Quincy Adams, P. A. Collins, of Boston; Edward Every, of Braintree, and P. W. Cronin, of Weymouth.

The assemblage was called to order by L. H. Loud, and was presided over by Alvah Raymond, Jr., candidate for Senator, assisted by thirty-seven vice-presidents and three secretaries.

The President, amid the most vociferous cheering, introduced Mr. John Quincy Adams, who spoke as follows :

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS.

Mr. President, My Friends and Neighbors—You must not expect me to make a speech, for I have none to make—in fact I have got none made—but as I look around me and see many friendly and familiar officials, and in some of the worst features of the Constitution and of the present corrupt officials, and in no other.

We then appealed to the Conservative men of Western North Carolina to Recession and Vote. If we can carry the State on the 3d of November, the charm of Radicalism will be broken in North Carolina, and we shall soon be rid of such creatures as Toucey and Abbott, Dawes and Heathon, Menninger and Ashley, to say nothing of such natives as Henderson, D. A. Jenkins and Company. The government will again soon fall into the hands of its permanent and virtuous citizens. Rally, then, Rally and strike a blow for the redemption of your State on the 3d of November.

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SPE

## STATE NEWS.

WESTERN DIVISION W. C. RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—First meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was held in the Court House at Morganton on the 15th October, 1865.

On motion, Hon. A. S. Merriman was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

RADICAL WASTE.—Some time before Gov. Worth left the Executive Office, he and the other Commissioners of Public Buildings, in conformity to law, had the Capitol painted and the rooms carpeted and fitted up substantially and neatly enough for business offices. Everything was in good order, and it is generally thought, we believe, would have answered very well for some time. Since "Gov." Holden has been in office, we learn that the carpeting has been taken up, and new and costly carpeting has been put down and other extravagant expenditures made.

It is believed that, in the condition of our people much of this is needless expense. Again: *What has become of the carpeting which was taken up?* We have not heard of its having been sold at auction or otherwise. It was worth half its original cost, perhaps. It is reported that it has been divided out among the State officers. If they have paid anything for it, the public are not so advised.

The Chairman appointed General M. S. Littlefield, General T. L. Clingman and G. W. Swanson, on said committee. On motion,

the salary of the President was fixed at \$2,000

the salary of the Chief Engineer..... 3,000

the salary of the Secy and Treasurer..... 1,200

After a short recess, and a re-assembling of the Stockholders, the meeting adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMAN, Chmn.

G. M. ROBERTS, Secy.

## DIRECTORS' MEETING.

First meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in the Court House at Morganton, on the 15th October, 1865.

Present: Hon. J. C. Abbott, G. W. Swanson, G. W. Haganah, G. W. Dickey, General R. M. Henry and J. R. Ammons, Directors on the part of the State; and Hon. A. T. Davidson, General T. L. Clingman and G. M. Roberts, on the part of the Stockholders.

On motion, Hon. J. C. Abbott was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of President for the said Western Division.

COMING OUT.—Mr. F. W. Taylor, of Wilson, elected County Register on the Radical ticket last Spring, joined the Democratic Club on Thursday, and delivered a fine and effective speech.

General T. L. Clingman nominated G. W. Swanson, who was declared duly elected.

Hon. J. C. Abbott then vacated the Chair, and the President assumed the duties of the same.

On motion, G. M. Roberts was appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

Major J. C. Turner was elected Chief Engineer.

It was ordered that the Chief Engineer proceed forthwith to survey and locate the main trunk of the road from the French Broad to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown; and also the branch of said road to the Paint Rock to the main line at or near Asheville.

On motion of General T. L. Clingman, it was

Resolved, That the President and Chief Engineer, and they are hereby authorized, to let out by contract the whole of the road forthwith, upon the condition, nevertheless, that the same shall serve to let out to whom, on any part of the said road at any time hereafter that they may see fit.

*Asheville News.*

AFFAIRS IN JONES COUNTY.—"Colgrove's Kingdom" just now is excited over the arrest of Mr. Thos. Gooding, for the shooting of a negro man in his employment.—The facts as given to us, and our informant is a reliable eye-witness, are as follows:

On Thursday last, Mr. Gooding having occasion to tell a negro man whom he had employed to perform a certain piece of work, was replied to by the negro in an insolent tone. An altercation ensued, which was ended by Mr. Gooding snatching up a gun and shooting the negro.—Whether the wound is serious or otherwise we did not learn. Colgrove, the man who runs the county just now, and who also acts as Radical Sheriff, arrested Mr. Gooding for this act, and refusing to take any one for bail except Mr. Thos. Smith or Col. Benj. Askew, though many gentlemen highly qualified offered their names, carried him to the county jail. Colgrove knew that Mr. Smith was in this city at the time, and that it would be impossible for him to get information of the affair, returned in the twenty-four hours, and Mr. Gooding to get his bond signed. When our informant left Trenton, that gentleman was at the jail door, having but five minutes in which to hear from Mr. Smith. In all probability he was incarcerated. The Sheriff and other Radicals of the town abused Mr. Gooding in the most cowardly and outrageous manner while in custody. Comments are unnecessary.

Newbern Jour. of Com.

HOW THEY TUMBLE OUT.—In a letter from one of the purest men of Yancey county, we find that Yancey is determined to be the banner county of this District for Seymour and Blair. The writer says: I will send you a long list of names which will be certain and publish out of the League in your next paper.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes.

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*Asheville News.*

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Association, composed of citizens of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, has been in existence for about ten years. Through weak or wise, while nearly all other Agricultural Associations in the State have suspended operations, this Association has steadily kept on its way, and has accomplished much, in its section, in promoting the spirit of emulation among the planters and mechanics.

It is at Fair at Henderson, exceeded in numbers and interest any previous one.—The articles on exhibition were numerous, and it distributed a large number of premiums. On Thursday the crowd was immense, and that gifted orator, Henry K. Nash, Esq., of Orange, delivered one of the most eloquent and powerful orations of his life. The political status of the country so strongly bears on the farming and mechanical interests of the people, that it was almost impossible to avoid some allusion to politics on such an occasion. Mr. Nash, therefore, could not well ignore it. Many of his passages were trenchant, eloquent and powerful.

On this account, the *Woman Insulter* of this city assails Mr. Nash and the Agricultural Society, threatening to cut off the an-

nual donation of \$50 made by law to all such Associations. The threat is punier and in keeping with Radicalism. The Society, of course, is abundantly able to do without the paltry donation, but, as a matter of principle, it should contend for it.

Mr. Jenkins, the Public Treasurer, will not refuse to pay any lawful claim, and will, no doubt, pay it when presented. Should he refuse, the law will compel its payment.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

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THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

## Letter from President Johnson.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—The

President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1865.—Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate legislation in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle of seven years was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government.

In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars cleared during the war of the revolution.

Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the supremacy of the law—whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the debtors, and the makers of the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with all its gifts of government, shall be sacredly preserved. Whether, now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed; that the expenditures diminished; that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope,

I am, very truly, your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Thomas Ewing.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Executive Committee of the Democratic Club of Wilmington, through the undersigned, their sub-committee, would most earnestly urge upon you the duty of registering without further delay. Many of our voters are waiting until the last of the week to enrol their names upon the Registration Book. This is wrong. If our voters shall continue to defer registering, it will be impossible for that perfect organization upon the day of election, which so materially assists in bringing out the full strength of a party. We have but a few days before us for work, and every hour of that time, which can possibly be spared from other duties, should be most zealously devoted to the furtherance of that cause, which all who truly love North Carolina have so deeply at heart. Your native State calls upon her sons to be up and doing. Her noble heart is troubled at the degradation into which she has been forced; her proud head is bent beneath the weight of shame which oppresses her spirit. Let us rally to her redemption. Let us place once more within her grasp her ancient sceptre and her staff, and she will again lift up her benign countenance, glowing with a mother's pride and exultation, to behold the happy faces of her disenthralled sons. Come, then, fellow-citizens, of New Hanover, and hasten to join in the good work. We will have no more of sloth or despondency, but our camp, gleaming with its bright watch-fires, shall resound with the busy preparation for the coming conflict.

We can and will carry North Carolina for our honored nominees, if her people falter not by the way-side. Strike from our vocabulary the word fail. Cowards fail, but brave men fight on, until success crowns their efforts. Attend immediately your different places of registration and enrole yourselves at once as voters. Put not off to the morrow what can be done to-day. Let us not be content to await victory with impulsive confidence, but march forth with our friends in solid column to its achievement. With Seymour and Blair, the statesman and the soldier; the Union under the Constitution of our Fathers; the Flag of the Thirty-seven Stars in all their bright lustre inscribed upon our banners, we will press forward, not merely for a party triumph, but for the restoration of that love and cordiality which once held us together as a common people, having the same common interests and laws. To your posts, then, fellow-Democrats. Register and vote. Do but your full duty, and we will await the final result in confidence.

By order of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, and signed an article briefly concerning the authority of the World to speak for them. Could this denial give the following as the inside history of the affair:

"The article was inserted in the *World* as the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities—or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

Will be seen from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven million dollars, while subsequently four years of war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred million. It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four million for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty million, three hundred and forty-six million, and three hundred and ninety-three million—three hundred and seventy-two million being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next.

In making this comparison, we should

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*Asheville News.*

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources.

The idea that the debt is to become per-

manent should be at all times discounted,

as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remunerative in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders—the creditors the masters of the people. It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the constant increase of the national debt, with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars cleared during the war of the revolution.

Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the supremacy of the law—whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the debtors, and the makers of the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with all its gifts of government, shall be sacredly preserved. Whether, now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed; that the expenditures diminished; that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,  
OF MISSOURI.

Appointments.

Capt. J. C. DOBBIN, Democratic Elector for the Third Congressional District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Lillesville, Anson county, Oct. 28th.

Wilmington (at night), Oct. 30th.

Fayetteville ( " ), Nov. 2d.

Notice to Subscribers.

On the 20th of November we shall over-laul our subscription books and erase every name to whom bills have been sent and not paid by that time. Our terms are strictly cash, in advance. We hope we will have but few names to erase by that time. In future our terms will be strictly complied with, and the names erased at the time of expiration of subscription, without respect to person.

Capt. Dobbins.

This gentleman is doing gallant service in the cause of Democracy. His efforts are highly spoken of, and he has won for himself the gratitude of his Democratic fellow-citizens for his arduous and eloquent labors in their behalf throughout the District.

On Wednesday last he addressed a large crowd at Blowersville, Cumberland county. He met and overwhelmed French (C. B.), of Bladen, at Bladen Station and Elizabethtown. (Why will the Radicals do themselves the injustice to put up such weak and ridiculous champions?)

On Saturday night, at Owenses, Sampson county, there was a grand torchlight procession, when Capt. DOBBIN addressed the people of Sampson at Clinton on Monday. Poor DOCKERY cut a sorrowful figure in the discussion. These gentlemen have gone to give the counties of Harnett, Moore and Montgomery a thorough canvass.

We are justly proud of our standard-bearers in this District.

Important to Voters.

In the election in this State to come on the 3rd of November next, it is important for voters to understand that they must vote where they register, unless they obtain a certificate from the Registrar, that they have registered at a given precinct. This is the law in the case, taken from the "Act to provide for the registration of voters".

"Sec. 11. The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter under oath a certificate of registration, stating the County and precinct in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book."

"Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the Judges of election shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereon, and deposit it with the ballot in the ballot-box."

Remember that every voter must have been a resident of this State twelve months preceding the day of election, and a resident of the County, in which he votes, thirty days before the election.

Manner of Voting.

The learned (?) Attorney General Colleman has filed with acting Governor Holden his official opinion that but one box, and consequently, but one ballot, is to be used in voting for all the officers to be elected, National, State and County, at the next election. His letter is as follows :

To His Excellency, W. W. Holden.

I have carefully considered, the ordinances of the late Convention, and the acts of the late session of the General Assembly, and am clearly of the opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Governor, for Elector of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for on the same slip of paper, and in the same ballot box.

W. M. COLLEMAN,  
Attorney General.

We suppose that this letter of a legal poppycock decides this question, although the following opinion from five of the most eminent lawyers in the State is to the contrary, as follows:

RALSON, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1868.  
In our view there is nothing in the Ordinances of the late Convention, or in the acts of the late session of the General Assembly that repeals the provisions of the act at the approach of the election of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as exist, should be voted for on separate boxes—one box or one set of boxes for each office.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,  
DANIEL G. FOWLER,  
SAM'L F. PHILLIPS,  
B. F. MOORE,  
THOMAS BRAGG.

Our Duty.

We are glad to see that the Democratic party have recovered from their useless panic over the result of the recent elections at the North, and the ridiculous talk in regard to a change of candidates. With the address of the National Executive Committee, these troubles, we hope, have passed away. The assurances which the Southern people have given of their peaceful disposition and honest desire to return to the Union in good faith, must carry conviction, if there be confidence at the North, in their integrity. Our utter helplessness, our poverty, our very necessities, should plead trumpet-tongued against our ability and our disposition to create disturbance or renew the struggle for the "Lost Cause," even if there be no confidence in the sincerity of our promises and our oaths.

If, therefore, the Northern masses, either from a craven fear or bitter prejudice of the Southern people, are determined to reconstruct this government with the bayonet rather than in the affections of its citizens, there is nothing which we can do, in the present or the future, which will allay the one or the other, except by pursuing the same course we have in the past—

obeying all laws passed for our government, and refusing to accept anything voluntarily at the expense of our honor. We feel that all has been done on our part to restore kindly relations between the sections, and if our efforts have been spurned, or our feelings misrepresented, let the consequences fall upon those who have brought about this condition of affairs for selfish purposes.

If, however, these people are wedded to their prejudices and fears, we must possess our souls in patience, and by deserving respect and consideration, yet compel them even from unwilling hearts. We await the result, with hope but with anxiety.

Wilmingtton, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We make the following copious extract from the report submitted by President COWAN to the meeting of Stockholders which assembled in this city on yesterday:

"But, in a very few weeks now, our road will extend to the Pee Dee River. This will open to us a large extent of rich and productive country from which we have, heretofore, realized nothing. It will add largely to our receipts, with but a very small addition to our expenditures. The rolling stock, which we have on hand, is abundantly sufficient to perform double the amount of transportation which is now required of it, without any additional cost, except that which may be necessary to pay the wages of the greater number of train hands, who will be required to handle and move the freight. This, it is well known by all business men, is but an insignificant part of the cost of transportation. In addition to this, the completion of the works of the Wilmington Rail Way Bridge Company, which we hope will soon be accomplished, will enable us to land our freights in Wilmington without the expense of boating; and will put us in direct communication with the great through lines of the country, and thus enable us to afford facilities to farmers and merchants equal to those afforded by any other Company in the State. All of these things combined to assure us of a largely increased business for the coming year; and, since there can be no further relation in our tariff of rates, the increase of our business will produce a corresponding increase of net income."

"We are, therefore, very clearly within bounds, when we say that THE CAR PROFOUNDLY TO THE COMPANY, FROM THE BUSINESS OF THE COMING YEAR MUST BE AT LEAST DOUBLE THOSE FROM THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST; AND WE HOPE FOR EVEN MORE."

"IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT OUR INCOME WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON OUR ENTIRE FIRST MORTGAGE DEBT, EVEN SUPPOSING THAT THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE BONDS SHOULD BE SOLD, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL PROBABLE."

"Considering these facts, the result of our year's operation must be both gratifying and encouraging. It fully realizes all of our anticipations and predictions—it proves the rapid and permanent development of the country through which the road passes; and it establishes the fact that its value to the Stockholders and the State has not been over estimated. Thus we have an ample assurance that the road has become a public necessity; and that it can be, and must be, and will be built as soon as there is anything like a permanent settlement of the political troubles of the country. Until this permanent settlement, which we all so earnestly desire, has been accomplished, the Stockholders of this Company must learn to possess their souls in patience. It is unreasonable in them to expect their Directors to do, and complain of them for not doing, in their public capacity, that which neither the Directors nor they themselves can do in their private capacity. If they have been mistaken in their calculations based upon the labor of a very few hands, it is certainly very hard measure to complain of the Directors that their calculations, with respect to the work of construction, based upon the labor of a very large number of hands applied in various ways, and at many different places, should not have been fully realized."

"During the past year the report was industriously circulated among the capitalists of the North, upon whom we relied for the purchase of our first mortgage bonds, that the Convention, which was about to assemble under those acts of Congress known as Reconstruction Acts, would repudiate the entire action of the Legislatures of 1865 and '66 and 1866 and '67. It was from those Legislatures that we derived the power of issuing our First Mortgage Bonds; and this report, whether it was true or false, whether it came from good motives or from base, selfish purposes, had its full effect. Capitalists were satisfied that such an ordinance would stand, and of no binding effect; but they were unwilling to purchase bonds which might enter into a suit upon them. It therefore became necessary that we should go before the Convention and obtain from it such an endorsement as would set all such reports at rest forever. Accordingly the Convention was properly approached, and we obtained the endorsement contained in the ordinance, which is hereunto annexed. This gave us the full endorsement of all the governments which have been known to the State of North Carolina—legal or illegal—for the last fifteen years, to wit: the proper government as it was known and administered before the war and during the war—the governments established by the reconstruction schemes of President Johnson, and the government founded by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Capitalists, therefore, were at liberty to exercise any and all of their political predilections.

"With this endorsement our bonds to the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) were placed on the market, and sold at prices averaging seventy-five cents (75) to the dollar—less the commission of two and a-half (2½) per cent paid to our agents. It was not thought advisable to offer the balance of our mortgage until we could show an income sufficient to satisfy capitalists that the interest would be promptly and regularly paid. This we hope that the present condition of our Company will enable us to do at an early day. To have attempted it sooner would have been to destroy our credit forever, and ensure the success of that combination which has been laboring, for eight months past, to place us in a condition which would enable it to force the sale of the Road, and buy it upon its own terms. But we earnestly recommend that the Stockholders will form no extravagant anticipations of the future until peace and quiet is restored to the country, and our people shall have an opportunity to work out that prosperity which peace and quiet will certainly bring.

"In regard to the successful frauds by the Radicals, by which at least two of these States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, were carried, they cannot be repeated in November. Large numbers of voters were brought from neighboring States and colonized in those States just previous to the election, and their votes received by the Radical officials who have control of all the boxes, and are the judges of all the election precincts. This might be repeated in November, were not their votes required at home. New York and New Jersey, from whom Pennsylvania received many thousand Radical votes, needs every man with-in their own borders on the third of November.

among them. No possible blame can be attached to the contractor. On the contrary, he has pushed his work with all the energy of which man is capable, and he has frequently indulged the Company to his own decided injury. In the present condition of the labor of the country, we can make no certain calculations with respect to the immediate future; but our whole work is now clearly before us, and if we meet with no difficulty in the matter of labor, we will reach the Pee Dee during the month of November.

"Much complaint has been made because the money derived from the sale of bonds and used for construction has been expended principally upon the Eastern Division of the road. We are willing to admit that such complaints are natural, but we remember that they are just. It may be remembered that we have no right to regard the interests of any particular section of the country through which the road passes, when it comes in conflict with the interest of the Company; and it is beyond all question the paramount interest of the Company first to complete the gap between the Western terminus of the Eastern Division and Charlotte. Until that is done, every dollar expended elsewhere is perfectly useless. When it is done, the road will complete itself to any terminus which may be selected by the Company. These indisputable facts have shaped our policy. Any other policy would have been suicidal. We have no hesitation in saying that not a single bond could have been sold, and not a single dollar could have been borrowed to be applied to any purpose which would not yield immediate returns. We could not have paid our interest—our credit would have been destroyed forever—and the means which we now have, and which we believe to be sufficient to complete the road, if properly applied, would have been rendered utterly valueless.

"In conclusion, the President desires to express his obligations to Messrs. Souter & Co., of the city of New York, and especially to Mr. T. H. Porter, of that firm, for the earnest, honest, long-continued and devoted labors which they have bestowed upon the interests of the Company.

"Referring you, now, to the accompanying documents for detailed information upon all points connected with the management and the condition of the road and its finances, and the progress of the work of construction, this report is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors.

Representation.

The miserable straits to which Radicalism is put, were visibly demonstrated in the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Having seized possession of nearly all the Railroads of the State by means of State supremacy, in violation of the almost unanimous wish of the individual Stockholders, their insatiate impudence and greed led them to hope for a similar condition of things in this road. Their hopes were as vain as their efforts were futile.

The interest of our city, however, was under the control of three men who have hardly a "local habitation and a name" in this community. They cast the vote, amounting to four thousand, with three exceptions, for men whom they knew would not be acceptable to the citizens whose property and whose labors must pay the road and the interest thereon, by which these shares were purchased, and Yankee like, two of their own number were included in the number of candidates voted for. Of the twelve for whom the Wilmington vote was cast for Directors, seven were not even Stockholders of the Company, among whom were the two modest Aldermen, who voted for themselves.

French, who was so fully persuaded that

the interest of the road demanded his own election, as much to overcome his natural and becoming modesty, to compel his self-support, said to several Stockholders that it would be disadvantageous to the road to have some Radicals, including himself, upon the Board, in order to be in favor with the Radical Legislature; and after the election remarked, in the midst of his grievous disappointment, that "the Stockholders had done just what Holden wanted them"—giving his own, and we suppose, correct opinion, of "our" Legislature and "our" Governor. French expects soon to be a member of the Legislature, and then this great work of internal improvement need not expect any support or encouragement from that august body, not indeed because it may not deserve it—not indeed because the interest of the State and the city of Wilmington may not demand it, but, forsooth, because French, Brink, Ku Klux Ingram, et al omnes genii, who are not Stockholders, and can hardly enumerate the counties lying along the route of the road, were not included in its Directory. Such is Radicalism, and such its leaders.

The Situation.

As our people look more composedly at the diminishing figures of the Radical majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and learn more and more of the extraordinary frauds by which they were brought about, they are overcoming the despondency into which the result temporally threw them.

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"In regard to the successful frauds by the Radicals, by which at least two of these States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, were carried, they cannot be repeated in November. Large numbers of voters were brought from neighboring States and colonized in those States just previous to the election, and their votes received by the Radical officials who have control of all the boxes, and are the judges of all the election precincts. This might be repeated in November, were not their votes required at home. New York and New Jersey, from whom Pennsylvania received many thousand Radical votes, needs every man with-in their own borders on the third of November.

With the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds we have paid off very nearly the whole of our floating debt, and indeed all of it which can press us—we have put the whole road in good order—we have purchased iron sufficient to carry us beyond that stream. The iron has been received, and can be placed upon the track in a few weeks after the graduation has been completed. The graduation is to be held in the first place, by the inability of the Company to pay the contractor, and then by unexpected obstacles in the way of rock work, in the difficulty of getting hands, and latterly by great sickness

and Illinois, which furnished aid to Indiana Radicals, will have as much as she can do to save herself, even if she can do so much, from a Democratic triumph. Consequently these States must depend upon themselves, and we are satisfied that the chances of success are as good for the Democracy as for the Radicals. Much harm has been done our cause by persistent and repeated misrepresentation of the views of our candidate and the aims of our party. Our noble and eloquent leader, HORATIO SEYMOUR, has determined to make a few speeches at some leading points in several of the Northern and Western States, setting forth what would be the policy of his administration in case of his election. We believe this fact will give to him the few votes necessary in Pennsylvania and Indiana to carry these States and secure his election.

Let us all follow the example of our standard-bearer. Let us go to work with renewed zeal and patriotic devotion, and all will be well. We have an arduous but important labor before us. This is no child's play, and if we desire success we must deserve it. Our very misfortunes makes it more necessary than ever for North Carolina to contribute her share to insure victory. If we desert, basely desert our friends in this, their earnest and patriotic efforts to rescue us from the thralldom under which we are suffering, then is our future dark and gloomy, and we will deserve our sad fate. Arouse, fellow-citizens, shake off the apathy which is masterizing us. Let us make a determined and successful attempt to save our dear old State from destruction. Carry North Carolina, and the victory is more than half won.

Have You Registered?

This is the question of the day. Have you registered? Do you intend by your neglect, your apathy, your timidity, to endanger the preservation of constitutional liberty and fasten on North Carolina for ever the government under which we are now groaning? Our own negligence, our own lukewarmness, our own cowardice, have given to this State the miserable Constitution under which we are now living, and the iniquitous laws and their more iniquitous administration therunder.—Our supineness and our distrust, for

Nothing routed us

But the villainy of our foes,"

have already subjected us to ill that have brought their merited but terrible retribution. Our Executive office is filled by a man who disgraces humanity itself—our Judiciary is the nursery of degenerate sons and unworthy adventurers, and every department is filled with men who disgrace their offices, and the good name of our State is fast becoming a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth, all brought upon us by our own inexcusable neglect. This Constitution was adopted and these men elected by a vindictive and ignorant minority, while those whose lives, whose happiness and whose prosperity were fatally involved in the result, stood in silent apathy and cowardly neglect, when their honor and their welfare demanded action, and when their State called upon them for assistance.

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Will this election be a miserable and disgraceful repetition of the last? Do North Carolinians intend again to permit this minority, who have no interest and no care for the good of the State or the welfare of its citizens, to bear the brunt of the field in which they are engaged? Will we not only exert ourselves to redeem North Carolina from the possession of these vandals. If we fail to do so from unworthy and disgraceful motives, then are we bound hand and foot to our enemies, and we will deserve our fate.

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the interest of the road demanded his own election, as much to overcome his natural and becoming modesty, to compel his self-support, said to several Stockholders that it would be disadvantageous to the road to have some Radicals, including himself, upon the Board, in order to be in favor with the Radical Legislature;

and even during the short time when he was in the Q. M. Department and not required to go into action, was always at the front and the post of honor, and was always the first to speak in defense of his own cause, and the last to shrink from the dangers of the field, seeking refuge in bomb-proof places in the army, or engaged in pursuits that exempted them from service. Justice will be done to him only exert it, to redeem North Carolina from the possession of these vandals. If we fail to do so from unworthy and disgraceful motives, then are we bound hand and foot to our enemies, and we will deserve our fate.

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